

announce the engagement of their daughter, Gladys, to Mr. Andy Trane, the marriage to take place Aug. 1.

Mr. Don V. Harwood of New York is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Harwood.

## EUREKA.

Mrs. Jere Driscoll went to Salt Lake last Saturday to be absent for a few months.

Miss Eva Peterson came up from Provo last Saturday evening and is having a visit with Miss Retta Lovell.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Larson and grand-daughter of Murray, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bird at Tintic Junction this week.

Alex McAuley has returned to camp after several months' absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Con J. Hannifin and Maud C. E. Hulsh returned Sunday evening after an outing at the Mt. Nebo reservoir.

James Gately returned last Friday from a three weeks' trip back to his old home in Michigan.

Ralph Kellogg, manager of the Tintic Development company, has moved his family from Provo to Eureka.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thurgood returned to their home in Provo Monday morning after a visit in Eureka with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thurgood.

Mrs. Kligan and daughter, Miss Frances, of Nephi, were Eureka visitors this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George McCune were called to Nephi Thursday by the death of a sister of Mrs. McCune.

Mr. and Mrs. Parley Beck of Lehi have concluded a visit with the latter's mother, Mrs. Duncombe.

W. C. Clark and wife, who are living at the Wicklow mine in West Tintic, were in Eureka for a few days this week, the guests of Mrs. James Chinn.

Mrs. Frank McHatten and daughter, Miss Winnie, returned on Tuesday evening from Payson, where they spent a 10 days' visit with the former's daughter, A. G. Guthrie.

Mrs. Eva Van Tromp left Tuesday for Janesville, O., in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her father.

Miss Mattie Durfee returned to Eureka Tuesday evening after a few days' visit at Provo.

Dr. Pfouts spent last Saturday and Sunday at Payson.

Mrs. Edward Pike entertained the members of the Carnation club at her home Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Embleton and son, Noah, left Thursday for Teton basin, Ida., where they will spend a month visiting with the mother of Mrs. Embleton.



ALL READY FOR A DIP IN OLD OCEAN.

It is difficult to run her house and direct her servants as her husband would find it difficult to direct a business without first learning how.

The real business of summer clothes nowadays deals heavily in the unlined lingerie frock, says Mrs. Osborn, in the July Delineator. To most eyes, "lingerie" means lace and elaborate. Literally it means anything that is linen, but everyday parlance applies the term to any kind of a thin frock that is not silk and which can be used for the laundry. It may be simple as you like, especially this summer, when good lines count for so much, if it is the best of its kind, satisfies the feminine exquisite.

The crepe de Chine coat is the inseparable accompaniment of the lingerie frock. What a sensible idea it is! If the weather is sultry the woman is cool in her thin frock. If a treacherous little breeze springs up, she has a sudden drop in the temperature, her outer wrap affords her a welcome protection. In either case her ensemble is much fresher and more comfortable than heavy skirt and separate blouse and coat.

The crepe de Chine coat, now that

its excellences are appreciated, is becoming more popular every year. It is really the ideal coat for warm weather. It is so light that its weight is negligible, and yet is warm enough to give it a real purpose, in masses of braid and embroidery and lace, cluny, Irish crochet, reticella and Italian cutwork—beautiful but utterly useless except for their decorative effect.

But the crepe de Chine coat is quite practical for every day occasions, unless it is for real country wear. It does not catch and hold the dirt and heat like a serge, nor does it soil and rumple like a linen for train wear. The average American woman does not understand in the least the trick of dressing well for traveling. In the day coaches you will find her in her oldest and most disreputable garments, and she flutters into the parlor car gowned as for a reception. There is no excuse for one extreme or the other. Her traveling clothes should be the perfection of chic neatness and simplicity. That is why a smart frock with a cool, dust-shedding crepe de Chine wrap makes the most sensible traveling costume imaginable.

Saltair bicycle races, 10c admission.



AS SEEN BY A SALT LAKE WOMAN

UT after your bric-a-brac, your smaller pictures, and your portieres, and all superfluous hangings, and you have no idea how cool and restful your home will suddenly become; and if you are so unfortunate as to be the owner of plush furniture, especially red, cover it with cool-colored cotton stuff, and you will fairly shiver.

A lady entered the home of a friend one day this past week, and for a moment felt she had entered a region of heat and cold after the heat of the street. The carpets had been removed for the summer, and the floors, without a streak of paint or stain, had been scrubbed to a creamy whiteness, upon which reposed a few old-fashioned rag rugs. The walls, done in soft green, had been relieved of all superfluous pictures and things, while a few restful mountain meadow and river scenes remained. The upholstered furniture had lost its warmth in cotton covering of green and white. The mantels and stands were absolutely bare, while doors and arched windows were clear of all dust-catching hangings. The whole effect was delightful, and one felt as though one had entered the woods.

In another home, the walls were so littered, and the house so cluttered with "a tyranny of things"—pictures, goos, and indifferent, costly breakables, as well as cheap, heavy draperies, and rugs oriental and Navajo—that, notwithstanding it was one of our hottest days, the street seemed cool after this indoor-laden home, with every room choking and gasping, and representing a booth at a fair.

There is a rich and restful lot of paintings on exhibition in this town just now—the William Morris collection. Go there and rest today, mind and soul. Go and gaze at "Solitude" if you will, and while you gaze you will rest and cool off, and invite your soul. There are river, ocean, mountain and woodland scenes; and a scene in a dark, dark forest, by one of our young artists, by the way—any one of which will refresh you and make you forget the heat of the street, and cause you to feel that nature is a good, kind, comforting mother at all seasons.

Monday was a great and wonderful bargain day, as well as a very warm one: Women were flying hither and yon, in quest of the thing marked down, never stopping for a moment to catch up with themselves, and rest their tired eyes, and brains, and feet, in the midst of these pictures which they passed and re-passed repeatedly. No new to much as a glance. With green fields and pastures new so near, too. What a pity!

I went to a bargain sale  
To buy a simple veil  
But found when there  
The customers had left.  
I quickly dried my tears,  
And found my recompense—  
A thing divine,  
At forty-nine.  
Marked down from fifty cents.

## Traditions Which Still Hold Icelandic People Firm in Faith

"Alfather he is called in our language, but in Old Aegard he had 12 names. He lives from everlasting, and governs all things, both great and small. He made the heaven and the earth, together with all things therein. And what is of most importance, he made the man, and gave him spirit, which shall live forever, and never perish, although the body be turned to dust, or even burned for ashes. All who are good and virtuous shall be

No matter how hot the days, or how fiercely the pavement comes back at you, you must wear your coat—that is, if you happen to be a lady, and would obey the dictates of that tyrannical queen Fashion.

"Oh, I am so warm! I am just suffering," said a fashionable girl on Main street, the other day. She was gowned in the smartest of smart linen suits.

"Why do you not remove your coat?" suggested the sensible and old-fashioned girl.

"Oh, it wouldn't do at all! It is not the style this season. Come, I must find a fan!"

A young man sat on his front porch practicing his flute the other evening. It was about 11 o'clock, and many good men had retired after the warm and strenuous day, and were trying to invite balmy sleep, but alas! With windows and doors wide open to the night, some people make a mistake in thinking they are open to receive other than those blown down from mountain and canyon. In one neighborhood a week ago, two high school boys were practicing to beat the band away into the night, no doubt in preparation of exams, etc., the coming year, but just the same it was painful, and nerve-racking, and almost in vain.

Flute and cornet are bad enough, but the cheap phonograph, adroit on the summer air, night after night, is, to say the least, unpardonable. What comfort the organ recitals in the middle of the day with heat and whispering barred out for a restful half hour.

Two little girls sat on the front porch reading the paper. One was from the country.

"Three weeks is long enough to learn cooking and housekeeping," said she; "taint nothing."

The little country girl speaks truly. "Taint nothing," sure enough in certain country sections of our state. Judging by what is set out at table, together with the attention given to sanitation, generally, would take about three minutes to accomplish. It is only God's superabundance of fresh air in these country parts, that keeps people from dying off in crowds daily. But that is the country. In the city we haven't the same safeguard, and three minutes for domestic science, or even three weeks is not sufficient.

"Who hath not met with home-made bread—  
A heavy compound of putty and lead—  
And home-made wines that rack the head.  
And home-made hoppers and waters?  
Home-made pop that will not foam,  
And home-made dishes that drive one from home.  
Not to name each mess  
For the face or dress,  
Home-made by the homely daughters!"  
—LADY BABBY.

## SUMMER TIME—THE HIT.

Beeley Music Co. Annual Sale, all next week.

Bicycle races, 10c admission, Saltair.

our heavenly Father is to us, and our fellow Christians. He was not a god of war and conquest, but rather of peaceful prosperity, and protection.

## THE ICELANDER.

Everything goes to show that they were peace-loving and industrious people. In Snorri Stursson's "Helmingskunga," it is frequently and unmistakably shown, that agriculture was their main industry, occasionally augmented by fishing and hunting; but as a people they did not rely on the appeal to arms, neither for maintenance, nor for existence. Even Thor, their god of war and thunder, is seldom alluded to, as exercising his military power, nor showing his irresistibly chivalry, except in the defense of the home and family, the very opposite of the Romans. Rome relied on war and plunder for existence, but the Goths—the Goths applied to all barbarians, and barbarism applied to all who did not know the Roman manner, nor speak the Roman language—relied for their existence on productive agriculture, and as a consequence, both parties reaped what they sowed, the Romans' destruction, and the Goths' growth and stability. While Rome was heathen, it was bad enough, making it a universal, or all the world's language, and thereby paved the way for Rome becoming the queen of the world, all those who were ignorant in Latin were contempt, ridicule, and the grossest kind of abuse, and consequently, though in the early times barbarian simply meant one who did not know the Roman manner, not speak the Latin language, down towards the tenth century, and that even to a great extent yet, the term "barbarianism" is supposed to signify that every man who could not reach the sons and daughters of a certain class of people who reaped the benefits of all the offices. For as those who were not learned in Latin were not regarded as fit to fill any office of importance, so regarded fit to fill any office of importance, so were those who were regarded too sacred to do any hard work.

That previous to the Christian era, and may be considerably later, the ancestors of the modern Teutons, Scandinavians, Anglo-Saxons, and the Celtic races, were all one people, there is but little reason to doubt, and everything goes to show that they were thrifty, intelligent, and industrious people, and of high moral character. To show this I quote Percy's translations. "Salvia, a priest of Marselles, in the fifth century, exclaims: 'Let us blush,' says he, 'and be covered with confusion which ought to produce salutary effects. Wherever the Goths became masters, we see no longer any disorders, except amongst the old inhabitants. Our manners are reformed under the dominion of vandals. Behold an incredible event! an unheard-of prodigy! Barbarians have by the severity of their discipline rendered chaste the Romans themselves; and the Goths have purified those places which others had defiled by their debaucheries. A cruel nation,' adds he, 'but worthy to be admired for their continence.'"

BELIEF OF THE GOTHS.

In connection with the spirit of man who was never to perish, the Goths believed in a hereafter, when the eternal universe would be divided into nine apartments, or, as they called it, the universe, supposed to consist of three general stories, the literal translation of which is the following. First, "The Upper Homes." The uppermost apartment of which was the habitation of the Alfathier, termed Valhall, or the Palace of the Elect. It is there that the goddess Freyja (from whom Friday is called), reunited in an eternal wedlock all who had been married, and been faithful to their marriage covenants, while the other two apartments were set apart for to be the dwelling places of those who had been good and virtuous, one of the apartments for each sex.

I have not been able to find out what classes of beings were to occupy the five different divisions from between the ninth and ninth worlds, but apparently they were to be occupied by those who were worthy of less happiness than those who were to occupy the three uppermost divisions. The people were growing less until the ninth world is reached, where those are who have either committed perjury, murder, or defiled another man's wife. In some places it is said that even the whole endeavor to lead any woman astray, or took any liberty with a woman who was not his wife, was to endure the torments of Nifheim, or the ninth world, through all eternity. It appears that all but those had some hopes in the life to come; but those who were guilty of any of the crimes just mentioned, had no hope whatever. All of which shows a good morale, and sexual purity must have been prominent among our ancestors, previous to the Roman influence.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

As the judicial no less than the legal systems established in Iceland during the later part of the ninth century must have been similar to those of all northern Europe at that time, and no one knows how long previously, we can with perfect confidence take examples from there as to the respect for the dignity of their ancestors the Icelanders never completely surrendered their inherent rights to the Roman agents. They always allowed their clergy to have housekeepers, with whom they might raise sons and daughters, who were the legal heirs of their fathers, just as children born in wedlock. They also made it a law that the clergy should always reside in the Icelandic language. Records of events and actual historical works, together with religious writings, were all in that language, due to which tongue has been wonderfully preserved, as the Icelanders of the present time understand perfectly what was written from eight to ten hundred years ago. Consequently Iceland, which never has had 100,000 inhabitants at one time, possesses a beautiful and important classical language. A language which may justly be regarded the Greek of the north. This is testified to by Snorri Stursson, Thomas Carlyle, and others of like literary eminence.

## THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Iceland was settled completely dur-

ing the 60 years between A. D. 870 and 930, and it was that latter year that the chief, or national parliament, was established; but previous to that, the whole of the country had been divided into four judicial districts known as Northern district, Western district, Southern district, and Eastern district. Each of those were again subdivided into what may be termed shires, or counties. In three of these there were three chiefs in each, but in the Northern one there were four. In each of those chiefdoms was a place for judicial meetings, and a jury of from five to twelve appointed to administer justice. Next to rules of order every year, and forthrightly done, I. e., quarter court, which some think consisted of 36 members; but I am inclined to regard the number to have been 12 only, or may be not more than nine. The national parliament met every year in the month of June, and was in session for 14 days. There was the law-yard, consisting of 14 members, I. e., the 48 chiefs, each assisted by ten counsellors. Besides the president, who was elected by those who had seats in the body legislative, it was his duty to preside, and to recite to the members at the beginning of parliament, which was tried by the jury for the quarter where the defendant belonged to. I think this court consisted of 48 members, 12 from each quarter, and that certain days were set apart to sit upon the cases belonging to this or that quarter district. It was not until in A. D. 1004 that the fifth, or court of last resort, was established. That court consisted of 48 members, but 36 only could act, the law providing that each party to the case—so as to prevent all partiality—should count six members out. If the plaintiff did not count any out, then the defendant was to count

the whole 12, otherwise the case was to be lost. Apparently the chiefs appointed the members of the various courts, but never served in the capacity of jurors themselves; but they composed the lawmaking body of the commonwealth.

## RULES OF LIFE.

The following condensation of the Gothic rules of life, as set forth in the Icelandic Eddas, the oldest Scandinavian linguistic monuments, has been made by Prof. Keyser:

1. The recognition of the depravity of human nature, which calls for a struggle against our natural desires, and forbearance toward the weakness of others.
2. Courage and faith both to bear the hard decrees of the fates, and to fight against enemies.
3. The struggle for independence in life with regard to knowledge as well as fortune; an independence which should therefore be earned by love of learning and industry.
4. A strict adherence to oaths and promises.
5. Candor and fidelity as well as foresight in love; devotion to the tried friend, but dissimulation toward the false and war to the death against the implacable enemy.
6. Respect for old age.
7. Hospitality, liberality, and charity to the poor.
8. A prudent foresight in word and deed.
9. Temperance, not only in the gratifications of the senses, but also in the exercise of power.
10. Contentment and cheerfulness.
11. Modesty and politeness in intercourse.
12. Desire to win the good will of our fellow men, especially to surround ourselves with a steadfast circle of devoted kinsmen and faithful friends.

In conclusion, or to conclude with, I wish to call the attention of my readers to the most important fact, that those men and women who have been so maliciously misrepresented during more than 1,000 years past are our ancestors, our forefathers, and our

foremothers, in whom we really live and move, and have our being. Men and women, to whom we virtually owe our being, and without whom we could not have had an existence; while the Romans, whom we much applaud were their sanguinary enemies, and it is to please the voluntary testimony of those merciless life-destroying desperadoes that we do still both in our public schools, universities, and colleges train the rising generations to regard with contempt, while it is our duty to teach them to honor those whom it is only just and reasonable that we should look to in contempt. Let us also consider that it is the Great Jehovah Himself who threatens to destroy the world if the children fail to turn their hearts to their fathers, and consequently, so long as we neglect doing that, we have no right to expect the heavenly Father to aid in the present peace-making movement, by adding His blessing thereto.

JOHN THORGERSON,  
Thistle, Utah, May 13, 1908.

THE MERRY WIDOW WALTZ,  
12 1/2c all the week. Beeley Music Co. Sale.

Bicycle races, 10c admission, Saltair.

Saltair bicycle races, 10c admission.

ONLY \$1.00.

To Ogden and return Sunday, July 12th, via Oregon Short Line. Trains at 7:10 and 9:30 a. m., and 12:35, 1:00 and 4:00 p. m. Returning, leave Ogden 2:35, 5:15, 5:45 and 8:10 p. m.

Bicycle races, 10c admission, Saltair.

BREAD MUST BE PURE

The Royal Milk loaf, bearing our crown label, is made of pure milk which gives it that delicate cream flavor. Ask your dealer.  
ROYAL BAKING CO.

# CAN YOU GUESS IT?

O demonstrate once more the superiority of the "Alaska" refrigerators over all other refrigerators

on the market, we shall place Monday morning, July 13, at 8 o'clock sharp a 100 pound block of ice in an "Alaska" Refrigerator in our window—and now offer the following prizes to those submitting the nearest estimates as to the exact minute, hour and day on which the ice will have entirely melted.

For the nearest estimate,

A \$20.00 "Alaska" Refrigerator.

For the second nearest estimate,

\$15.00 Credit to apply on a purchase of an "Alaska" Refrigerator valued at \$30.00 or over.

For the third nearest estimate,

\$10.00 Credit to apply on the purchase of an "Alaska" Refrigerator valued at \$25.00 or over.

For the fourth nearest estimate,

\$7.50 Credit to apply on the purchase of an "Alaska" Refrigerator valued at \$22.00 or over.

For the fifth nearest estimate,

\$5.00 Credit to apply on the purchase of an "Alaska" Refrigerator valued at \$20.00 or over.

For the sixth nearest estimate,

\$2.50 Credit to apply on the purchase of an "Alaska" Refrigerator valued at \$17.00 or over.

In making your estimate remember:

The "Alaska" Refrigerator is lined with pebbled charcoal, on both sides of which are two thicknesses of heavy sheathing—thus making the insulation perfect.

The ice chest is lined with heavy gauge of galvanized steel and is absolutely waterproof.

The air tight chamber keeps the ice longer than any other refrigerator on the market.

A large thermometer will be displayed in the window.

Base your calculation on the size of the ice—the temperature of the air—the unequalled ice preserving qualities of the "Alaska" Refrigerator.

Every person may submit one estimate ONLY. No estimate will be received after 12 o'clock Tuesday July 13th.

Estimates sent by mail must bear stamp no later than above stated hour.

Special slips on which to write your estimate will be provided on the main floor of our store.

Mailed estimates should be addressed to "Alaska" Refrigerator Department Dinwoodey Furniture Co. Salt Lake.

Come in Monday and See the Wonderfully Interesting Demonstration of the "Alaska" Refrigerator. See that Your Estimate is Placed in the Large Receptacle on our Main Floor.

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.